SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

THEIR PROPOSITIONS FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Arrest of a Supposed Accomplice of the Phila-

DETAILS OF THE FRENCH EVACUATION

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate Non-Concurs with the House on the

West Indian Telegraph Bill.

Passage of the Bill for the Relief of

Naval Contractors.

A Constitutional Amendment Proposed by

Senator Wilson.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Bill Discussed and

Tabled.

The following is the result of the New-York Congres

ional Caucus in full. It was not intended to have been made public at present, but a gobbled account having leaked out we are authorized to publish the following toll which will to-morrow be submitted to the Reconstruction

Committee, whose views it is believed to very nearly

rights: and
Warrar, TheCongress did, by Joint resolution, propose for
ratification to the Legislatures of the several States, as an
amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an arti-

under the United States who is included as any of the Confederate States, viz.

First: The President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, so called, the Reads of Departments, and the members of both Houses of Congress thereof.

Second: Those who, in other countries, acted as agents of the Confederate States of America, so called.

Third: Heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and members of either House of Congress of the United States who aided in the late Rebellion.

either of the so-called Confederate States gave and of consolitor to the late Rebellion.

Figh: Those who have treated officers or soldiers or sailors of the army or many of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfolly as prisoners of war.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted. That when any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax under the set of August 5, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State, may be assumed and paid by such State; and the payment thereof upon proper assurances from such State to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Butler had a very long interview with the Pres

THE PREEDMEN NOT IMPROVIDENT.

throughout the South, the deposits have steally increased

every month until the present time. The total amount of

deposits held by the various branches of the Freedmen's

390; since which time this sum has been largely aug-

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were

Among the special pardons signed by the President

yesterday were those for J. T. Munroe, Mayor of New-

Orleans, and J. O. Nixon, an Alderman of that city. The

charge against Mayor Munroe, of endeavoring to procure

the assasination of Commodore Bailey of the United

States navy, has been removed, principally, it is stated,

through evidence furnished to the President by Vice-

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from customs at the ports of New-York,

Philadelphia and Baltimore in the week ending April 21,

were as follows: New-York, \$2,536,375 49; Philadelphia,

WASHINGTON SANITARY AFFAIRS.

Unfortunately the report of the Board sppointed to

aspect the canal which runs through the heart of the

city, and to recommend measures for the abatement of the

nuisance, came too late to result in any benefit to the

residents of the Capital. The excavation of the debris

of years will not probably be commenced under a month, and in the opinion of the medical fraternity, will only

result in an increase, instead of a diminution, of mortality

A REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day, ren-

arrested here on suspicion of being the accomplice of Probst

in the murder of the Deering family of Philadelphia. The

prisoner is a Swede, and from his broken language it ap-

Savings and Trust Company on the 1st inst. was \$172,-

Since the establishment of Freedmen's Savings Banks

the protracted conference.

Admiral D. G. Farragut.

\$179,857 84; Baltimore, \$59,981 05.

during the Summer months.

dered the following decision:

delphia Murderer.

DYSPEPSIA.

WILL PAY \$1.000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by ne that is no

that this is offered as a medicinal preparation, containing no

RUM OR WHISKY,

From the Rev. Levi O. Beck, Paster of the Baptist Church, Pemberten, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia

of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so sed with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to theerfully as Houfland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted and is " not a rain drink." Yours, truly, LEVI O. BECK.

From the Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Paster of Tweifth Baptist Church

W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamazon et.

several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and

ated and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite &c. 1 WILLIAM SMITH.

German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder In my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours, T. WINTER,

From John B. Wickersham, esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchinson, the cesebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 259

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz., that of health. For many years have I sufform one of the most annoving and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with-chronic diarrhea. During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was

seuded by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and when ever I have an opportunity, obserfully recommend it, with full confi-Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM. dence to its reliability.

From A. McMakin, esq., No. 663 Broadway, March 29, 1866. DRAS SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the Hoofland's German Bitters, procured at your

A member of my family has been for many years a perfect marty; to Dyspepaia. Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy. which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words)

A. MCMAKIN. Yours truly. flar sufferers to H. T. HELEBOLD, esq., No. 594 Broadway, New-York. CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS OFEN FOR INSPEC-

SINGLE BOTTLE, \$1, OR A HALF DOZEN FOR \$5. Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by ex-

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United

H. T. HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, all the way to Washington. He seems to know very little

this fellow has a mark on his neck similar to a mark on the neck of Probet's accomplice. He is held for a hearing before the Superintendent of Police.

FERSONAL.

Cyrus W. Field is in town to-night. Senator Fessenden was cut to-day. He will be in his seat next week.

Senator Pomeroy left for New-York this evening. Senator Dixon expects to return to Connecticut as soo as he is able to travel.

NORTH CAROLINA PREEDMEN.

The Assistant-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina has transmitted to the Bureau his report for the quarter ending March 31, which contains the following matters of interest:

"The number of destitute and dependent freedmen has been gradually reduced to such an extent that issues of rations may soon be discontinued. The demand for labor still greatly exceeds the supply. The freedmen at Romoke Island have been not fied that they would receive no more supplies after May I and streamens efforts are being made to effect their removal." THE PRESIDENT MONOPOLIZED.

It was remarked last night at a late hour, that the Demo racy were in an nunsually hilarious mood. What spirit this morning, when it was ascertained that a large party of the Democratic members of both Houses of Congress, had a private and exclusive monopoly of the President's time and attention at the White House during all last

The Washington correspondent of The Richmond Republic invokes the advent of chelera to disperse Congress, that the President be left free to save the nation. This is paralleled by the recently-pardoned Nixon's hope, that yellow fever would decimate the Union soldiers. That cor-respondent eacht to be invited to retire from the gallery.

aspend the execution of sentence in the case of five Rebel guerrillas who had wavlaid and murdered five Union soldiers, and then robbed their dead bodies, and who had been sentenced by court-martial to be hanged.

POR THE BENEFIT OF PREEDMEN. The Treasury Department has received, through our Censul at Birmingham. England, \$4,560 in gold, contribnted by the residents of Birmingham for the benefit of

CLAIMS ON GOVERNMENT. The Second Auditor and Paymaster-General estimate 26,078 were acted upon and disposed of in March. The Second Auditor's office now employs nearly 300 clerks, and the whole Bureau is crowded with claims which have accumulated during the war. There were 37,000 letters

S. J. Randall, Copper. M. C. of Philadelphia, congratulates himself that he can carry the Federal offices in that city over the heads of his four other Republican col-

COST OF EQUALIZING BOUNTIES. It will cost over thirty millions of dollars to equalize the

soon as it shall appear that his appointment meets the approval of any considerable number of the New-York dele gation. It having taken five months to select a candidate SCOVEL UNDER A CLOUD.

Scovel's new Postmaster, H. H. Goldsmith, for Came of was nominated to-day to the Senate: but he has not the remotest prospect for confirmation. THE TAX BILL

The Conference Committee on the Cohe Telegraph bill consists of Senators Chandler, Morrill, and Conness, and Representatives Elliot, O'Neil, and Taylor. No difficulty is anticipated in an agreement, and the final passage, en THE COLORADO BILL

will be considered before the House Territorial Committee on Thursday, when it will, no doubt, be reported to the House, and put upon its passage.

Senator Morrill has been directed by the District Committee to report a bill for granting suffrage to the educated, property-owning citizens and the soldiers and sailors of color in the District. This is in accordance with the provisions of the President's letter to the Georgia Legis-

To the Associated Press. Washington, Friday, April 27, 1866. MRS. DAVIS AND HER VISITING.

The statement telegraphed last night that the President had refused permission to Mrs. Jefferson Davis to visit her husband, was founded on the representation of an intimate friend of that lady; but on inquiry to-day it was ascertained beyond question that the request has since been granted, and the proper facilities will be afforded fo

The official documents on the subject of the evacuation of Mexico by the French have just been printed by the Government Printing Bureau. The principal papers appeared in the newspapers last Tuesday morning. But in addition to that information, it may be interesting to learn that M Dronvn de Lhuvs informed Minister Bigelow in January that the French Government had no Intention to take Egyptian troops to Mexico, but that it adhered entirely to the policy heretofore announced to our Minister on that subject.
THE NAVAL CONTRACTS.

The bill which passed the Senate to-day to indemnify

the private contractors for losses in building certain iron vessels and machinery involves the amount of about \$1,100,000, or about one-half of the sum in the original bill. The contractors are 42 in number, and are to be paid not more than 12 per cent above their contract prices, with the exception of Donohue, Rvan & Secor, the builders of the Camanche, who are to receive the full amount of the

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all expenses for insurance upon property and all actual losses in business may be deducted from the gross income of the year; but losses sustained after December 31, 1865, cannot reduce the income for the year. Losses incurred in the prosecution of one kind of business may be deducted from the gains in another, but not from those portions of income derived from fixed investments such as bonds, prostgares, reprise and the like portions of income derived from fixed investments such as bonds, mortgages, rents and the like. The assessor should also be careful not to allow the deduction of amounts claimed to have been lost in business, when in reality they should be regarded as investments or expenditures, as when merchants expend money in farming or gardening for recreations expend they then the control of the control chants expend money in farming or gardening for recrea-tion or adornment rather than pecuniary profit. Persons traveling about the country as the agents of manufacturers, or dealers seeking orders for goods as agents of one person, or firms only, such as salaried elerks, or men hired by the month, should not be required to take licenses as commer-cial brokers. All parts of decision No. 153, inconsistent herewith, are hereby revoked. herewith, are hereby revoked.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for the conth of March has just been published. Mr. Isaac New-

dered the following decision:

All expenses for insurance upon property, and all actual losses in business, may be deducted from the gross income of the year; but losses sustained after Dec. 31, 1855, cannot reduce the income for the year. Losses incurred in the prosecution of one kind of business may be deducted from gains in another; but not from those portions of income derived from faned investments, such as bonds, mortgages, rents and the like. Assessors should also be careful not to allow the deduction of amounts claimed to have been lost in business, when in residity they should be regarded as investments or expenditures; as when merchants expend money in farming, or gardening, for recreation, or adornment, rather than pecuniary profit. Persons traveling about the country as the agents of manufacturers, or dealers seeking orders for goods as agents of one person, or firms, only such as salaried clerks or men hired by the month, should not be required to take licenses as commercial brokers. All parts of decision No. 139, inconsistent herewith, are hereby revoked." This morning a man named Peter August Madison was pears that he left Philadelphia five days ago, and walked | per XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE... Washington. April 27, 1866.

Hospital Stewards.

Mr. Wilson introduced a petition asking an increase of rank and pay for hospital stewards in the Regular Army. Referred to the Mintary Committee.

The bill to establish telegraphic communication between the United States and Caba was taken up on a question of concurring in certain House amendments, one of which limits the price of telegraphing to \$3 50 for 10 words, and another gives the Government the right to use the line at all times, free of charge.

Mr. Conness hoped the Senate would not concur in the amendments. The price was altogether too high. \$3.50 for 10 words for 160 miles.

Mr. Merritt said the right to amend the bill was inherent in it, and if the charge was found too high, it could be reduced at some future time. It was only provided in the House amendment that the rate should not exceed \$3.50 for 10 words.

Mr. Nerman said that within a year or two there would be an entire revolution in the telegraphic system. Telegraphing was a harmy cajoved by the few. The money paid in a year for telegraphic dispatches was equal to the cost of all the telegraph lines in the country. He believed that in a short time the Government would own and control all the telegraph lines in the country.

Mr. Morrill and not doubt that the good time was coming when the Government would have possession of the telegraphs, but he did not see how it was to be done, or where the power was to come from.

The Senate then, on motion, refused to concur in the House amendments, and called for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution to grant the use of the Senate Chamber on Thursday evening May 3, to James E. Murdock to give readings in aid of the establishment of a National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum. Mr. Wilson asked for the immediate consideration of the reso-

RELIEF OF NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

rember.

Mesers. Hendrices and Nye spoke in favor of the bill, and Mesers. Clarke and Riddle against it, and the discussion occupied three hours.

On the motion to postpone the bill until December, the roll was called and the vote stood II Yeas against 25 Nays,

Tas Mesare Clarke Davis Doolittle, Guthrie, Render-son Howe, Kirkwood Raddle Sherman, Transbull, Wade—II. NAIS—Mesare, Anthony Chandler, Conness Cragin, Fos-ter, Grimes, Harris Hendrick, Howard, Johnson, McDongal, Morgan, Merrill, Nesmith, Nye, Poland, Pomercy, Ramsey, Sprague Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson—25.

Mr. HENDRESON then moved to recommit the bill and meadments to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. CONNES hoped it would be recommitted to the Com-attee on Chams.

to report separately upon each case.

The Senate refused to recommit the bill, by a vote of 13

the report separately upon each case.

The Senate refused to recommit the bill, by a vote of 13 Yeas against 33 Nays.

The bill was then passed. It provides as follows:
SE-TROS. I. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to par, out of the money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the several parties the awards made in their favor by the Navel Board, organized under the resolution of the senate, adopted March 9, 1885, the awards being made under date of December 25, 1864, and reported to the Secretary of the Navy, provided that the payment shall not, in any case, exceed 12 per centum upon the contract price, except in the case of the Camarche, in which case the award shall be paid in foli.

SEC. That in the cases of Donald McKay of Beston, who built the Ashuelet and machinery, and Miles Greenwood of Cincinnati, who built the Tippecance, whose contracts have been completed to the satisfaction of the Department, and who were prevented from appearing before the Naval Board, shall be entitled to the same rate of compensation as is authorized to be paid to other particle building the same class of vessels and machinery, and direction of the Secretary of the Navy provided, the evidence submitted for his examination fully establishes the right of said parties to such amount of compensation.

SEC. That the sums named shall be in full for all claims of

A MF DING THE COSSTITUTION.

Mr. Wilson oldered a joint resolution for the following intendment to the Constitution.

No payment shall ever be made by the United States or any State for or on account of the emacipation of any siave or slaves, or for or on account of any delt boatracted or incurred in aid of insurrection against the United States.

Begresentatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers consting the whole number of persons is each States, but whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any of its inhabitants being male eithers of the United States above the arc of 21 years, for any cause except insurrection or rebellion against the United States above the arc of 21 years, for any cause except insurrection or rebellion against the United States above the arc of 21 years of aga.

The second clause of the resolution provides that whenever any of the States lately in rebellion shall ratio, the foregoing article, the Senators and Representatives from such State or States shall be admitted into Congress.

The resolution was ordered to be printed.

The Senate at 5:30 adjourned to meet on Monday.

Mr. Kasson (lowa) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to came to be communicated to the House a collation of the Provisions in reference to the freedimen contained in the aziended Constitutions of the Southern States, and in the laws passed by these States since the overthrow of the Rebellion, so far as information on that subject may be in his possession.

Mr. Ancona (Pa.) reported back adversely a large num-ber of politions from army officers, which were laid on the

The House then proceeded, as the regular business in order during the morning hour, to the consideration of the Committee reports on bills of a private character.

Mr. Washburn (Mass.) and Messrs. Thornyon, Drivator, The following bills reported by them were considered and passed, viz.: for the relief of Moorne Young; for the relief of Edw. P. McKinney of Binghamton, N. Y.: for the relief of the Rev. Liston H. Pierce; for the relief of the owners of the bark Maria Henry of Portland, Maine; to amend the act of June 25, 1864; to provide for the payment for horses and other property destroyed in the military service of the United States; for the relief of Francis A. Gibbons; the Senate joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the claims of Healts and Dixon against the United States; for the relief of Elisha J. House, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Michigan; referring the claim of Swain and Howard for damages from collision of their vessel with a vessel belonging to the United States, to the Court of Claims; for the benefit of Henry Horne; for the relief of Nathan Noyes.

The bill for the relief of Goldsmith Bros. of San Fran-

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILBOAD. The House then resumed consideration of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, and the Clerk read the substitute offered by Mr. Stevens, as medified by him. The modifications consist of the following:

Strike out section third, and insert, as an addition to

Add to the proviso at the end of the bill the following:

bill. He declared that there was no fraud or taint of fraud upon the bill, and there should be no imputation on the character of gentlemen who were here urging its passage. The two gentlemen from Ohio (Delano and Shellabarger) had told the House that they had been informed that the original owners of the charter had sold out, and he would like to know how they happened to have so much information, unless they themselves had come in close contact with the powerful lobby which was employed in attempts to defeat the passage of this bill. He hurled back the insinantion into the teeth of those who charged lobby influence in fluence was at work to defeat it. The gentleman from lilinois (Washburne), who was so very anxious at this time to defend the Treasury, had not talked about the "depletion of the Treasury when that most obnoxious, wicked and pernicious measure, the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which would cost the Government \$50,000,000 a year, was before the House.

Mr. Drigoge next addressed the House in support of the bill. He regarded the matter as a national work of great importance, and one which members from all sections of the country should sustain.

Mr. Grinner in the firm of the same side. The im-

road passed the door, he was willing to have the Northern Road also constructed, and as many other railroads to the Pacific as could be built.

Mr. Watout addressed the House in opposition to the measure which he denominated a sort of a gift enterprise, where much was promised and very little performed. He thought it was extremely dangerons for the Government to become godfather to all these Fasilroad enterprises. He contended that Congress had no right to give away the national domain, and likened the attempt to the occasion when the Devil brought the Savior to the top of an exceeding high mountain, from which he showed Him much property, and offered him a very large tract of public land; but our Savior knew that the Devil did not own it, and said to him. "Get thee behind me, Satan." He did not expect much conscientiousness however, from this railroad company, which would take all the land offered, although Congress had no right to give it away. He thought that the soldiers were far better entitled to the bounty of Congress than this railroad company; and he intimated that he had some idea of inviting the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to get its share of the public lands.

Mr. Broomall next addressed the House. He said he bad received by mail this morning a circular from the Treasury Department, the reading of which had caused him much disconfort. The purpor? of the circular was, that in consequence of the enermous indebtedness of the tovernment and the heavy taxation imposed on the pec-

gation of the country except for a measure of very a National importance.

great National importance.

Mr. Harding denied that this was a great national measure—it was but a great individual speculation. The country was no more interested in building a nailroad from Lake Superior to Pugets Sound than in any other portion of the country. If development by the construction of railroads was to be held a national business, then he understood things differently from the way he used to understand them, and he denied that leadership flooking toward Mr. Stevens, which would lead him far from the position which the people had assumed and sustained in the past. He honored that gentleman Stevens, but he begged him to believe that the country did not need this work. He had helped to build railroads, and had learned that there must be a large way business and a large population on the line of travel to make them pay. There were two good Scriptural principles—one to "owe no man anything," and the other to "go not security for others. On these two principles Congress could legislate safely. He expected to vote to equalize the bounties of the brave men who had gone into the army in 1861 and 1862. Cost what it might be would do so. He would not have it said that in preference to their claim he had voted an indorsement for the benefit of some gentlemen who are engaged on railroads. [Laughter.] What the country wanted to develop was its population. Hinois was not one-fourth developed. He did not want railroads built to drain the States of their population. They would be far better off in the rich prairies of Illinois.

Mr. Stevens addressed the House in support of the bill. He said that this question, like all national questions, ought not to be discussed or decided either by buffoonery or vulgar denunciation, Such things were out of place in the consideration of a question of great national importance. There were large minds which could take in the whole Nation, and there were shall ones which could see only the interests of Deleware County and other localities. This was a subject worthy to command the Mr. HARDING denied that this was a great nation

the deepest consideration. When the facts, which had been grossly perverted, were set right before the House, he should be willing to leave the question to the cool and soher judgment and candid action of the American Con-

The letter showed that the Company was organized on the 7th of December, 1864, in accordance with the provisions of the charter; that its present Board of Directors are J.Gregory Smith, St. Albans, Vermont; Anslow Stearns, Concord, N. H.; George Stark, Nashua, N. H.; R. D. Race, Angusta, Me.; Edward S. Tobey, George C. Richardson, Jas. C. Converse, Benjamin F. Chenev and Geo. H. Gordon, of Boston: Frank Fuller, George Briggs and Philander Reed, of New-York; and L. D. M. Sweet, of Portland, Me.; that the changes in the Board of Directors had been effected at the solicitation of the members of the old Board, who had been unable to obtain the confidence of capitalists; and that if this passed the stock would acquire a value, which would induce capitalists to invest in the enterprise.

Mr. BANKS said he would not interrupt the gentleman in is speech, but should like to make a few remarks after he of through.

most of the States. The smaller kinds of corn produced from sixty to ninety bushels to the acre; and in the production of grass it was unrivaled. The very fact that that country was unsettled was an argument, with him, for granting this Government aid to build a railroad through it. The great civilizer of modern times, and the great agent of peopling a country, was the railroad. How had Rome grown in magnificence by the oponing of her Appian Way and other great roads leading to her provinces? A part of the scheme of this Company was to bring emigrants from Europe, first as laborers to build this railroad, and then to purchase the land. One of the directors, a large shipping merchant in Boston, had informed him that he was preparing a line of vessels to send to the North of Europe to take from Germany, from Norway, and from Scotland, this very season, a large number of emigrants to plant along the line of the railroad; and if this bill failed it would be the destruction, not only of the railroad, but of that shipping enterprise. He prayed to God that the great Western country would soon be filled up, to be a counterpoise to the robellions South, whose representatives would otherwise prevent Congress doing anything to interfere with their prejudice.

Mr. Washeensk (III.) said, referring to the speech of

Mr. Stryers suggested which very few gentlemen would ever have mentioned.

Mr. Banks, in reference to the question asked him by Mr. Stevens, as to the character of the gentlemen composing the Board of Directors, said they were certainly very excellent men—among the best representatives of the people of the East, as especially of the City of Boston. There were no more honorable men in the country—none more interested in the welfare of the Government and the people. He could not, in answering a question like this, express his views as to the interest of the Eastern people in the completion of this work which had been under discussion. If the House would allow him, he would like to make some suggestions.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

were many members wanting to speak on the question, and that the matter must be brought to a vote to-day.

The SPEAKER informed Mr. Banks that he still had three minutes left of the time of Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Banks said that would not be sufficient for him. Both of his colleagues, who represented the City of Boston, Messrs. Rice and Hooper, were absent, and in the course of the discussion, constant reference had been made to the capitalists of Boston, and expanally to those of them who were interested in this road. It would be anjust if no voice should be heard from that city in explanation of the position which those gentlemen occupied, and he

no voice should be heard from that city in explanation of the position which those gentlemen occupied, and he thought that the gentlemen who had charge of the bill (Mr. Price) should allow him some time.

Mr. Price said that, after the previous question was seconded, he would be entitled to an hour, to close the debate, and he would yield part of his time to Mr. Banks.

Mr. Conkinns asked whether Mr. Banks could not be recognized by the Speaker now, and permitted to proceed at his pleasure.

The Speaker replied that the gentleman from Illinois Mr. Washburne; objected.

(Mr. Washburne) objected.

Mr. Price said he did not want to shield himself behind the gentleman from Illinois. There were lifty members arging a vote on the hill, and after the previous question was sustained he would be very willing to give the gentleman from Massachusects nearly all the time. He now

man from Massachusects nearly all the time. He now moved the previous question.

Mr. SPACIDING moved that the bill and pending amendment be laid on the table.

Questions of order having been raised as to whether Mr. Price could be thus cut out of his right to close the debate, the motion to lay on the table being undebatable, the Speaker decided that although it was the understandin; of the House that the gentleman from Iowa was to close the debate, and although a motion to lay on the table was a very rare one under such circumstances, yet the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Spaulding) had the right to make that motion.

Mr. Prace asked whether he had not the right to the floor for an hoor.

made final, moved an adjournment.

The House refused to adjourn. Yeas, 52: Nays, 69.

Mr. Lysch called for the yeas and mays, and there were some indications of a purpose on the part of the friends of the bill to fillibuster.

The yeas and mays were taken and the House again refesed to adjourn.

The motion to reconsider was then laid on the table without a division.

Mr. Ross asked leave to call up the motion to reconsider the vote recommitting the question of the admission of T anessee to the Committee on Reconstruction, which he designated as a patrid corrupt careass, a stench in the nostrais of the people, which should be abated, now that the cholers was approaching.

holers was approaching.

The SPEAKER ruled that the motion to reconsider could ot be called up at this time. The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

Arrival of the "Invaders" at Portland-Monunciation of the O'Mahony.

ug with 200 Fenians.
On leaving for Boston, several who had gone ashore were left behind.

Considerable excitement has been caused by the report that the Captain got a number of the party ashore here and attempted to shove off and leave them, when those on board threatened to seize the steamer unless the vessel put back and took them on board. The steamer beat about the bay for some time, but finally the Captain took those on shore shoard and proceeded on the journey.

Very absurd rumors are affoat about an attempt to capture the steamer, but the above are the facts as near as I

n learn. There are a number of Toronto Hibernians here. There are a number of Toronto Hibermians here.

Wm. H. Grace, Fenian organizer and Captain in the late Eastport expedition, has arrived here from Portland on his way home. He says the expedition would have been a success had Gen. Killian been sustained. He considers O'Mahony "an imbecile and a fraud on the public," and says that the "only hope of success now is in supporting Roberts and Sweeny." He has told the Circle here to send no more money to Union-square.

DETROIT. Friday. April 27, 1866.

The passenger and freight depots of the Detroit and Milwaukee and Michigan Southern Railroads and the ferry steamer Windsor were destroyed by fire last night.

New Orleans, Friday, April 27, 1866,
The Quachita County is flooded and the the ground is cold. Corn will not germinate, and the cotton seed is

The creditors of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad are pressing the agent of the foreign bondholders.

The Grossetete Railroad is flooded, and the people driven from home.

Production is

The Attack on the Circus at Crittenden, My.

James Robinson was not killed in the dastardly affair at the circus at Crittenden, Kv., as reported yesterday, but dangerously wounded. John Alexander Robinson and John Robinson, jr., were also severely injured. The attacking party numbered 25 men, fermerly guerrillas. No agrests were made.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866.

USE OF THE SENATE CHAMBER.

MI. RIDDLE—I am in larve of the object in view, but—
The Chare—It requires unanimous consent to consider
the resolution. Does the Senator from Delaware object to
ts present consideration?
Mr. Riddle—I object.
The Chare—Objections being made, the resolution lies

Sec. 3. That the sums named shall be in full for all claims of

The Senate at 5:30 adjourned to meet on Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Nathau Noyes.

The bill for the relief of Goldsmith Bros. of San Fran

The bill for the relief of Goldsmith Bros. of San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, was reported back and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate joint resolution, referring the petition and papers in the case of James Bartchell to the Court of Claims, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WASHBURNE (III.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of Charles Bierner & Co., of Boston, appropriation of \$3,530, for the passage on board the Hawaiian bark Kamehameha II. of sixty-eight destitute seamen of American vessels burned by the Anglo-Confederate vessel Shenandoah, from Ascension Island to Honolulu.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over ualil next Friday.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. Morrill gave notice that the bill to amend the Internal Revenue Act would not be called up till Monday

Strike out section third, and insert, as an addition to section two, as follows:

And upon the failure on the part of the company, for the period of 90 days, to pay the interest on said stock as the same as matter and become due, the Treasurer of the United States may have power to sell so much of the said lands so reserved as aforesaid, at public auction or private sale, as will reimburse the Government for the payment of said interest.

Provided, That said lands shall not be sold for less than \$2.50 her acre.

Add to the provise at the end of the bill the following:
Provided further. That at least three-fourths of the Board of
Directors shall always be eltizens of the United States; and
provided further, that the Government shall not be called upon
to pay the linterest on the cost of construction of more than 50
miles of said road for the first year, nor for more than 100 miles
additional for the cost ond year, nor for more than 200 miles additional for the third year, nor for more than 200 miles additional for the third year, and after that time on no more than
300 additional miles per year, till such road is completed.
Mr. Bisonam addressed the House in support of the
hill. He said that the substitute just read removed and
species against the adoption of the measure. The bill
should receive the vote of every member of the House. It
was the duty of statesmanship to develop all the resources

Mr. Price asked whether he had not the right to the floor for an hoor.

The Speaker replied that if the gentleman from Obio insisted on the motion, that cut off all debate.

Mr. Spaulding did insist on his motion, and called for the Yeas and Nays on it.

Mr. Conkling remarked that he thought it quite as proper for him to be cut off as it was for him to cut off the gentleman from Massachusetts (Banks).

Mr. Price retorted, in in impetuous and excited manner, that he had offered to give part of his time to the gentleman from Massachusetts, and that the gentleman from Messachusetts, and that the gentleman from New-York was not to suppose that he had control of this House. When he had it would be time enough for him to talk in that way, and to attempt to a tate to other members.

without a division.

GENERAL DEBATE.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, it was ordered that the sersion to-morrow be confined to debate on the President's annual Message.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

On motion of Mr. Eliot, a Committee of Conference was appointed on the West India Telegraph bill.

WOOL.

Mr. KETCHUM presented a petition of citizens of Red Hook Datchess County, N. Y., asking for increased protection for American wool. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

TENNESSEE.

On leaving for Boston, evens, were left behind.

At the entrance of the harbor, the Feniaus, who were speiling for a fight, mutinied, drew their pistols on their officers, and obliged the boat to put back.

Some of the ringleaders were put ashore, and sent on by rail, and the boat proceeded at 9 o'clock.

About 200 Feniaus arrived on the boat this morning from Eastport. Some of them landed here. Gen. Roberts is reported on board.

Considerable excitement has been caused by the report that the Cantain got a number of the party ashore here.

Great Destruction of Life and Property. SECOND DISPATCH.

SECOND DISPATCH.

DETROIT, Friday, April 27, 1866.

The loss to the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad by the fire last night will reach \$200,000, and the Michigan Southern Railroad will lose \$20,000.

The fire was occasioned by a barrel of kerosene oil, which leaking, was ignited from a lamp. The fire spread in all directions, and in a few seconds the building and ferry-boat Windsor were wrapped in flames.

A lamentable loss of life occurred on the boat. The Tribune gives the names of twenty-eight deck hands, liremen and porters, who are supposed to have been burned or drowned. The boat was towed to the Canada shore, where she burned to the water's edge.

The passenger trains on both roads are running without interruption. Temporary shelter has been provided, and no detention will occur in the transmission of freight.

The Grossetete Railrond is needed, and Charleston, is diven from home.

The Very Reverend Berlingham, from Charleston, is soliciting aid for burned Catholic institutions.

Cotton irregular; seles of 700 bales; Low Middling, 30c.; week's sales, 5,300 bales; week's receipts, 10,300, arainst 10,800 bales last week. Exports of the week, 18,130; Lo-day's receipts, 240 bales; stock, 13,450 bales. Coffee—Prime to Choice, 202:21c., in gold. Arrived—3,850 sacks; stock, 11,630, sacks. Sugar and Moiasses nominal. Flour—Superfine, \$8.50. Cora firm at \$1.05.281 lb. Oats, 600. Pork, \$2.22.2830 for Mess. Shoulders, 134c.; Clear Sidee, 174c. Hay, \$30 per tun. Sterling Exchange, 40. Gold, 133. Now-York Bank Checks, 4 premium. Freights unchanged.

ogers was not in the secontinued his remarks.

Mr. Stevens suggested that that had nothing to do with as bill; it was a thing which very few gentlemen would

the enterprise.

Mr. STEVENS asked Mr. Banks to inform the House of
the character of the gentlemen who composed the Board of

mrything to interfere with their prejudice.

Mr. Washeurne (Ill.) said, referring to the speech of
Mr. Rogers, that he (Mr. Washburne) was the victim of
misplaced confidence. He had certainly understood the
gentleman from New-Jersey, the day before vesterday, to
be against the bill. He had come to his (Mr. Washburne's)
desk, and talked to him about it.

Some members called attention to the fact that Mr.
Rogers was not in the Hall; whereupon Mr. Washburne
discontinued his remarks.

Mr. STEVENS sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read a letter from J. Gregory Smith, President of the Northern Pacific Radroad Company, in reply to a letter of inquiry written by him.

The letter showed that the Company was organized on

Mr. STEVENS, in discussing the question as to the import Mr. STEVENS, in discussing the question as to the importance of the measure, said he believed that the country through which the road was to pass was the richest mineral region on the face of the globe. It contained more solid acres of gold, silver, cinnabar, and other precious metals, than any other portion of the United States or the world. Its soil was richer than that, even, of the beautiful garden spot of his own country, highly as it was cultivated. All along the Red River settlement, to the Selkirk settlement, Spring wheat came to perfection at the rate of sixy bushels to the acre, a thing unheard of in Pennsylvania and most of the States. The smaller kinds of corn produced from sixty to ninety bushels to the acre; and in the production of grass it was unrivaled. The very fact that that country was unsettled was an argument, with him, for